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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V.---NO. 24. WEEKLY EDITION. APRIL 18, 1868.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET. (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, - *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.

Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

THE DAISY.

BY GEOFFREY CHAUCER.

Of all the floures in the mede,
Then love I most these floures white and rede,
Such as men call daisies in our toune,
To them have I so great affeccioun,
As I said erst, when comen is the May,
That, in my bed there dawneth me no day,
That I nam up and walking in the mede,
To see this floure agein the sunne spredde,
When it up riseth early by the morrow:
That blisful sight softeneth all my sorrow,
So glad am I, when that I have presence
Of it to do it alle reverence,
As the that is of alle floures flour.
Fulfilled of all virtue and honour,
And ever like fair and fresh of hue,
And I love it, and everylike new,
And ever shall until my herte die,
Though swear I not, or this I will not lie,
There loved no wight hotter in his lyve,
And when that it is eve, I renne blyve,
As soon as ever the sun gynneth west,
To see this floure how it will go to rest,
For fear of night, so hateth she darkness!
Her chere is plainly spread in the brightness
Of the sun; for there it will unclose.
Alas that I habde English ryme or prose
Sufficient this floure to preise aright!
But help me ye that have cunning and might,
Ye lovers that can make of sentiment,
In this case ought ye to be diligent,
My trusty ghost, that wonteth to endite,
To see this floure so young, so fresh of hue,
Constrained me with words newe
That is my herte's feel e'en yet the fire
That made me to rise ere yet it were day,
And this was now the firste morwe of May,
With dreadful heart and glad devotion,
For to be at the resurrection
Of this floure, when that it should unclose
Agein the sun that roos as red as rose
That is the meate was in the whitenesse that day,
That Agenore's daughter led away,
And doven on Ascanie with Ilion's seed,
And as I coude this fresh floure I grette,
Knowing alway, tho it were wide way,
Upon the smale, softe, sweete grass,
That was with floures alle embroidered alle,
Of which sweetness, and which odor over all
That for to speke of gum, or herb, or tree,
Comparison may none ymade be,
For it surmounte it plainly alle odoures,
And of riche beauty it hath the floures,
Forgotten had the earth his poor estate
Of winter, that him naked made and mate,
And Zephyrus and Flora gentilly,
Gave to the floures, soft and tenderly,
Their swete dew to wash them first upon,
As good and goddes of the floury mene.
For which mechanicly I might say and say,
Dwelen alway, the jolly month of May,
Without rain, or hail, or any storm or stink,
Adown fell softely I gan to sink,
And leaning on my elbow and my side,
The living day I longed me to abide
For nothing elles, and I shall not lie,
But for to look upon the daisie,
That men by reason well call May
The daisie, or elles the eye of day.
The empress and the floure of floures all.
I pray to God that I be not to-shall
And all that loven floures for her sake.

The Farm and Garden.

POULTRY NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Poultry in small Enclosure.—You can keep a score of hens and rear chickens from them on 500 square yards. If it is not all grass you will have to supply them with green food. They must have green food and dust.

To make a Hen sit in a Strange Nest.—A broody hen may be made to sit in a strange place by being put on her eggs at night, in the dark, and shut down closely. After a day or two she will keep to them.

Camphor Administered to Cure Gapes.—The dose for a chicken five or six weeks old is a pill of camphor the size of a small garden pea. Where the camphor julep given them to drink is strong, they seldom require a pill. It is the odor of the camphor that kills the gape-worms; there is no real contact with it, which is impossible because the parasites are in the windpipes.

Hens Eating Each Other's Feathers.—Spanish fowls are more prone than any to eat each other's feathers, and, like most bad habits, it finds many imitators. There is no doubt it arises in the first place from the lack of some necessary food—something they require at this season of the year. We know that the fresh spring grass always do it. We believe if they are supplied with grass run they always discontinue the habit. A good supply of lettuce cures them, and those that are gone to seed are the best for the purpose. If you cannot give them grass run, let them have large sods of growing grass, cut with plenty of mould, thrown into their pens daily, and supply them with lettuce freely.

Pullets.—A pullet hatched early in the spring begins to lay at the approach of winter, and pullets hatched late in the summer begin to lay in the ensuing spring, and it is by saving a certain proportion of pullets from the early and late broods, that you make sure of winter eggs, a few early hatched chickens for catching the highest markets, and a numerous flock of chickens in the warm months, when rearing is least precarious. Hens are supposed to be in prime for two, and, at most, three years—therefore, save every year pullets equal to a third of your brood stock, selling off at a fair price the same number of aged hens, or offering them up in a stewed dish to your friends. However, I have no scruple about keeping a heavy, symmetrically made, splendidly feathered "partlet," for four years, for the sake of her stock. Many persons, not regarding poultry, from not paying attention to such a simple matter as their not looking over their brood stock once a year, drafting all the old cranks (known by their feathers, combs and legs) and reserving from the market basket the most promising young pullets raised during the season.

Chicken Feed.—We know of nothing better, for young chickens and turkeys, than hard boiled eggs chopped fine, and fed with cracked corn and wheat. The first few weeks is the most critical time with them, and they need animal food in some form, especially in early spring before grubs and insects are plenty. We have fed raw liver, chopped fine, with advantage. A change of food is desirable. Wheat or barley steeped in milk, and then bread crumbs, and hominy, are excellent. They should be fed as often as five times a day, until they are a month old, and should have excess to clean water at all times.

BOILED PEAS FOR MILCH COWS AND HOGS.

Boiled peas, says a correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Farmer*, as food for milch cows, are far superior to anything else I have seen tried. My honest opinion is, that two bushels of peas are far superior to, or worth more to fatten hogs, or to increase the milk of cows, than three bushels of corn applied to the same objects. In experimenting, I have found that hogs not only fatten doubly as fast, but the improvement of their general condition was in like proportion. With respect to milch cows, the yield was in ten days to double the yield of milk. My plan in using them was to soak them in water twelve hours or through the night, before boiling them. By this process the weight was doubled, and consequently they required less boiling. Besides this, I found the soaked pea to be an excellent substitute for green food, having not only the same effect, but, when used by turnips, carrots, and beets, in improving their appetite, general appearance, and milking properties, but imparts none of the bad taste to the milk which is so often derived from the use of the green crops mentioned. I am also convinced, found to exhibit fattening qualities almost equal to the boiled pea. He concludes by saying he regards the soaked peas for food in winter, as decidedly superior to oats, and most emphatically recommends that his brother farmers should lose no time in testing its value in their own process.

ORCHARD CATERPILLER.

In those parts of the country where the orchard or tent caterpiller existed last summer, it will be well for owners to examine their trees before the opening of spring, for the bands of eggs which extend around the small twigs. Each band or nest contains several hundred eggs, and if left undisturbed, will result in a large swarm of caterpillars. The easiest way to get rid of them is to cut off the twigs with shears on the end of a pole, and selecting a day when there is either a clear blue sky or a covering of dark clouds, (bright clouds will be too severe for the eyes,) pass around and clip off the eggs. A quick eye will detect the bands or rings on any part of the tree by the swollen appearance which they give to the shoots. When one tree is cleared, pick up the fallen twigs, and place them in a bucket for burning. If there is a small crust of snow on the earth, they may be more readily seen and gathered up. This is the most easy and rapid way of getting rid of this caterpiller, as a single clip of the shears prevents the hatching of a large nest. If any are accidentally omitted, they may be destroyed after hatching by the use of the swab. In the absence of pruning shears, the blade of a knife may be inserted in a hook in the end of a po'e, and, if made as sharp as a razor, will cut off the twigs by a single jerk.—*Country Gentleman.*

FRESH EARTH FOR STABLED ANIMALS.

"H," of Morristown, N. J., writes as follows: "From an experience of many years, I am satisfied of the beneficial results from giving stabled animals—horses, cattle or swine—what fresh earth they will eat, say twice a week, or oftener. It promotes and regulates their digestion, gives tone to their appetites, and in many cases stops their coats in fine condition—promoting their general health. I usually lay in a good supply of thickly cut sods, and throw some into their troughs, twice a week. Let those who have doubts try the experiment, giving the same to part of their stock, and with-holding from the rest for a few weeks, and their doubts will be removed." All cattle in grazing occasionally pull up a tuft of grass, and eat the roots, earth, and all. This certainly does no harm, cattle are not surprised to learn that in "H.'s" long experience he has found earth to supply a want of the animal economy essential to the highest state of health.—*Agriculturist.*

MANURE YOUR RHUBARB

If this was neglected last fall, it would be best to apply a good coating of manure now, and soon it should be forked in around the plants. No danger of getting the ground too rich.

For either man or beast, there is no crop grown in our climate containing so much nutriment as beans. For fattening hogs or sheep they are superior to corn. For cows they must be cooked; but for sheep the best fed raw.

Make your arrangements to plough deeper this year than ever before.

THE improvement of the Little Kanawha river by means of locks and dams has been at a dead lock for some time owing to the mismanagement of the company having it in charge. In order that the works may be completed, and the lumber, oil and coal interests of the Kanawha valley be subserved, the company have agreed to give up the control of the work if the counties of Wood and Wirt will each subscribe $30,000, and the people are to vote on the proposition to-day. There is much interest felt in the matter, and great opposition to the project among property owners.

THE BROTHERS EUSTACHIO.

A Cofession

I have been accused by those who affect to know my character of having exhibited from childhood a sullen and resentful disposition. Whether the charge is true or false I do not care to inquire. Most people are what circumstances have made them; most people on whom circumstances had acted as strongly as they have on me, would be what I am, no better and no worse. Poverty and injustice, I presume, are calculated to warp even a naturally generous mind. Not that I lay claim to have ever had that, or care to dispute it with the hypocrites who lay claim to it. Some people are fortunate enough to be able to dissemble their natural badness—to conceal their passions, faults, and vices, as the case may be, under a mask which obtains credit with the world. I am not so fortunate, and I suppose I may have seldom tried, do not habitually try, so to conceal mine.

When I hate, I hate. Not but that I can use craft if occasion requires it, for I can scheme with the best of them; but then it is with some settled design, to attain some fixed object, to perfect some revenge; this reached, I am glad to resume my proper character. If I stoop to deceit, it is from no love of deceit; if I affect virtue, it is from no love of virtue. Of this disposition I make no boast, and offer no palliation; it is a plain statement of what I am—of what, as I said before, circumstances have conspired to make me.

There may have been something in the event preceding my birth, which formed the basis of the character of which I speak. I give it for what it is worth. About three months before I was born, my father—a gymnast in a traveling circus—fell during one of his performances on the trapeze, and was killed on the spot. At that time his family consisted of his wife, herself a proficient in what we call in the playbills "the high style," and a son of twelve years, my brother Andrew. The shock had such an effect on my mother that she never wholly recovered it. After an illness, at the end of which I was torn, her mind became enfeebled. She did not grow actually insane, but remained very weak, and she could not be persuaded after that to mount a horse. She took to needle-work, and became an adept in it, after a fashion; at all events she managed to earn a few shillings a week in making up gymnastic dresses for professional people—I allude to actors, horseriders and the like. My brother Andrew followed the calling to which my father had brought him up, but in a modified form. Our mother would not consent to his pursuing the profession of a gymnast, at least till a trapeze, the invention of which had not then become known as ground tumbling, and grew clever in it, in his way. In this, and similar feats of strenght and dexterity, he was my instructor; and in course of time I became his equal, if not his superior.

When I was about sixteen years of age, and my brother eight-and-twenty, our mother died. During the last two years her intellect had grown rapidly weaker, and I considered it sufficient before her death for her to recommend me to Andrew's care, I did not thank her for that, for I had never liked my brother, who was always much too domineering for my disposition of me, relying on his seniority; besides, by this time I felt I could make my own way in the world. I was hardy, muscular, dexterous, with a cool head, except when excited by passion or drink, and my calling gave me. Not perhaps, so sinewy as Andrew. I was yet his match at any feat requiring activity and endurance. Thus, my mother's charge awakened little response in my mind, though Andrew accepted it and promised to watch over me. In course of time

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SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868.

THE PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS.

The deaths of Presidents HARRISON, TAYLOR and LINCOLN during their terms of office have induced us to look back upon those who have filled the two highest stations of the Republic.

General WASHINGTON was fifty-seven years of age when he accepted the office of President, and at the period of his retirement was in his sixty-sixth year, and died in his sixty-eighth year. His successor, Mr. ADAMS, who had been eight years Vice President, was in his sixty-second year, when he became President and was, of course, in his sixty-sixth year when he left office. Mr. JEFFERSON, who had been also Vice President, was fifty-eight when he became President and was sixty-six when he retired. GEORGE CLINTON succeeded AARON BURR and was re-elected with Mr. MADISON, and died in his second term, at Washington, on the 20th of April, 1812, at the advanced age of seventy-two. Mr. MADISON, in his first election to the Presidency, was in his fifty-eighth year, and, of course, at the close of his last term was in his sixty-sixth year. ELBRIDGE GERRY, who was inaugurated with him, as Vice President, on the 4th of March, 1813, died the next year at the age of three-score-and-ten.

Mr. MADISON'S Presidency therefore presents the singular fact that two Vice-Presidents died within two years of each other of *old age*, leaving the country for four years without a second elective officer of the Government.

Mr. MONROE, at his election in 1817, was in his fifty-ninth year, and was at the close of his administration sixty-six. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was born on the 11th July, 1767, and of course at his inauguration, on the 4th March, 1825, was in his fifty-eighth year. Mr. CALHOUN was inaugurated as Vice-President with Mr. ADAMS, served two terms, and at their close was not fifty-one years of age. General JACKSON was nearly sixty-two years of age at his inauguration and nearly seventy when his second term ended.

Mr. VAN BUREN was in his fifty-seventh year, and his successor, General HARRISON, was sixty-eight years of age when he was inaugurated, on the 4th of March, 1841, and he died of old age one month afterwards, on the 4th April, 1841. Vice President TYLER, who succeeded General HARRISON, was fifty-one years of age and served the whole Presidental term with the exception of one month. JAMES K. POLK was in his fiftieth year, and was not fifty-four when his term ended.

General TAYLOR was inaugurated in his sixty-fifth year, and died on the 10th July, 1850, in his sixty-sixth, being succeeded by Vice-President FILLMORE, who was born on the 7th January, 1800.

General PIERCE was in his forty-ninth year, and the Vice-President, W. R. KING, resigned the Presidency *pro tem* of the Senate on account of ill-health, on the 20th of December, 1852, went to the West Indies, and died on the 18th of April, 1853, never having been inaugurated.

Mr. BUCHANAN was sixty-five at his accession to the Presidency, and was in his seventieth year at the end of his term, which accounts for his irresolution and timidity at the close of his career, actually fostering the rebellion he should have strangled in its birth.

Mr. LINCOLN was fifty-two years of age when he took the oath of office, and fifty-six when he was assassinated.

Four out of the first five Presidents all assumed office at the ages of fifty-seven or fifty-eight, and closed their official terms of eight years each by their sixty-sixth year. Where this rule has been broken in upon, the incumbent has either had but one term or died of old age, with the exception of the hero of New Orleans, a man of extraordinary vigor of intellect and will.

By the deaths of three Presidents the country has been without an elected Vice President for nine years and a half, and adding the four years of vacancy occasioned by the deaths of the aged patriots, CLINTON and GERRY, and the four years additional caused by the death of W. R. KING, and we have the long period of seventeen years and a half during which the American people have had *no person elected by them*, filling the second executive office in the Government.

The tendency of latter days, guided by the uncertainty of life in advanced age, is to take younger men for the two highest offices in the gift of the people, and it is particularly necessary at the present crisis, during the progress of reconstruction in the rebel States, and for the honorable and satisfactory settlement of our righteous claims on England for the permitted piracies of the Alabama.

Our next President will be the greatest soldier of the age, a quiet, determined, modest, self-reliant citizen, who will rank next to General WASHINGTON with his greatest and best predecessors, and he will be forty-seven years of age.

What shall be the age of the Vice President?

In the language of the Psalmist: "The days of our years are three-score years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be four-score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off and we fly away."

HANCOCK FOR PRESIDENT.

A visit of a delegation, headed by Ex-Senator COWAN, was made to Harrisburg last week, to engage Senator WALLACE, as Chairman of the State Committee, in a renewed attempt to bring out HANCOCK for the Presidency. They say that if the vote of Pennsylvania can be obtained solid for the General, he will stand a good chance in the Convention. This new attempt proceeds mainly from President JOHNSON, who, in addition to all the other services of General HANCOCK, is particularly grateful for the activity shown by him as the executioner of Mrs. SURRATT, whom the tenant of the White House, for some unaccountable reason, wished to have dispatched with the least possible delay. Everybody remembers the part HANCOCK played in that drama. While it may furnish the best reason in the world why ANDREW JOHNSON should manifest his everlasting gratitude, it may not be equally conclusive why the Democratic party should reward the General with the nomination for the Presidency. It is a fancy of ours that perhaps Mr. COWAN'S delegation and Mr. WALLACE do not have exclusive control of this matter, and will not be able, even if so disposed, to transfer the party to HANCOCK or any other favorite of the President. We think it more than likely that our neighbor of the *Post* may wish to say something about it. Even if compelled to give up PENDLETON, we question very much if HANCOCK would be acceptable as a second choice.

GONE!

The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned Tuesday. It is probable that the terms employed to express the general appreciation of the character and acts of its immediate predecessors will adequately express all that the departing bodies deserve from the public. It was some time ago in the session that the public began to feel in regard to the acts proposed and passed—or pretended to be passed—and the proceedings in general, very much as a community sometimes comes to feel in regard to the ravages of a pestilence, after the first terror has worn off. When the pestilence has ceased, in the general thankfulness the public mind becomes almost careless as to how many or who have died. So in regard to the Legislature in the coming canvass. A great many honest men would like to go. We in Pennsylvania, where nothing of the sort was ever known, deeply sympathise with our scandalized neighbors. It is a source of self-congratulation, to be spoken of only with proper humility, that our Legislature stands above reproach, and that no member has been caught selling his vote!

ten and twelve hundred laws have been spawned upon the State, that in regard to some of the laws there is no difference of opinion that they were bought through, while the defeat of others was equally purchased, all those that we can praise sink into insignificance. And we hasten, too, to express the belief that notwithstanding the general conviction as to the shamlessness and extent of the corruption in the Legislature, some members there are above suspicion. The pure gold is never suspected, the counterfeit only betrays its baseness.

We have societies for special reforms, and means for the improvement of public morals, and they are productive of great good; and whenever pestilence, famine or other great evils fall upon communities or individuals, organized effort sends relief without loss of time. Why, then, cannot there be an organized effort put forth to reform the Legislature? The question is a practical one; and we ask it in all seriousness. Is it not possible to elect a majority of incorruptible men to the two Houses? We know that old heads of the lobby laugh at the idea, but the necessity, in every point of view, is equal to the magnitude of the undertaking. Who will start the ball?

THE New York *Tribune*, in an article taking a survey of the Presidential field, starting out with GRANT as the Republican candidate, and PENDLETON the candidate of the Democrats, comes to the conclusion that it "is morally impossible that the Sham Democracy should elect the next President." In enumerating the reasons, the *Tribune* fails to mention the strongest: to wit, the general confidence in Gen. GRANT, whereby he will receive tens of thousands of votes which would be given for no one else named on our side. Whoever is familiar with the public mind, realizes that he fits perfectly its great want—stability and honesty. This is better than any platform that can be framed. Frame the most perfect platform possible, and without this want satisfied in the candidate, the platform would be of little avail. There is something remarkable in the hold General GRANT has on the confidence of the nation. Nor is it on account of his military achievements, great as they have been. He has been tested and wears like steel. If he is not a complete statesman he is not a politician, but is a man of great good sense, perfectly familiar with the public service, complicated by no entangling alliance, honest as the sun, self-reliant, invincible in determination, and equal to the thorough performance of any duty. As President he will have a policy. He has filled a position of weightier responsibilities than the Presidential office, and his manhood has been tested in the severest trial that ever fell to one of our countrymen to endure. It is impossible that there should be any mistake as to the kind of man General GRANT is, and just here is the secret of his strength with people. The country recognizes in him the true PACIFICATOR; and we are confident that as the Republican candidate he will have the support of tens of thousands of voters outside of the Republican organization.

Resolved, That under the action of the State of South Carolina, heretofore taken, *we recognize the colored population of the State as an integral element of the body politic*, and as such entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities, guaranteed to citizens of South Carolina, *we declare our willingness, when we have the power, to grant them, under proper qualifications, the right to property and taxation, the right of suffrage.*

Where and by whom does the reader suppose the above resolution was adopted? We have undoubted proof that it is one of a series of resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention in Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, which nominated the ticket supported by the party at the election which commenced there yesterday. The attention of Democratic leaders hereabouts is affectionately invited to the language and drift of the resolution. Instead of the nonsense which we hear at the North about negro equality and negro domination, a kindly, if not a perfectly just spirit is manifested towards the negro by those who know him best. The sentiments of the resolution shame the numerous class in the North who cultivate only bitter hatred toward the negro and would refuse to recognize him as a man even. Taking this for a guide, it is not difficult to reach the conclusion that South Carolina is better disposed toward the negro than Pennsylvania and the North generally. When South Carolina Democratic Conventions deliberately put forth such sentiments, it appears to us that it is about time that all sorts of people in the North, the Democracy in particular, should provide themselves with a new gospel in regard to the negro.

THE President's counsel desire to prove, by getting before the Court what he said in different conversations, that he meant no wrong, never dreamed of violence, and had no idea of violating the law. If the managers only choose to go into that sort of thing, and the Court are willing, we think it would not be difficult to prove that the President did mean to use force, if he could not otherwise gain possession of the War Department; that on more than one occasion he declared that certain laws should not be executed, and that his policy and not the policy of Congress should prevail, let the cost be what it would. All this, we fancy, it would not be difficult to prove. Even now his friends are telling how he intends to resist Congress if impeachment is sustained. He may not be responsible for all they say; if he is he deserves to be impeached for his guilty intentions; but it is not to be doubted that his shallow supporters scattered over the country, who talk about resisting Congress and volunteers to support HANCOCK in keeping the President in the White House, get their cue from him.

THE Hon. LUKE POLAND, of Vermont, has addressed a letter to the Governor of that State on the subject of impeachment, in which he expresses the belief that Mr. JOHNSON will be deposed. Mr. POLAND gives expression to the settled conviction of the country when he says:

"I do not think we have, in our articles, really charged the President with his greatest offense, for which he deserves impeachment, and that is, his attack upon the persistent efforts of the people for restoration of the Southern States upon any of the plans Congress has proposed."

The distinguished representative from Vermont concludes as follows:

"The result cannot, I think, be doubted. We have done our better all that could be to avoid the issue, but it has come, and there seems to be no disposition here to avoid a meeting it plainly and bravely. I have no fears of present political evils from it. I honestly believe it the most popular act of this Congress. I trust that no political heresy will be taught by it, except that under our Constitution the Government is in the hands of the people; that the President has no kingly prerogative that he can set up over them without being accountable for it to the constitutional tribunal."

ONE of the most important bills introduced into Congress at its present session, is Senator TRUMBULL'S United States Jury bill. It has gone through the Senate and awaits action in the House. It provides that jurors may be summoned outside of the State where the Court is held, and that previous expression of opinion on current reports is no disqualification of a juror. This bill was doubtless framed to meet the cases of DAVIS and SURRATT, and under it the organizer of the rebellion will have a trial before a jury who neither fought in the rebel army nor in any manner assented to the attempt to overthrow the government. His trial, it is now understood, will take place in Richmond next month, and we hope to see Pennsylvania represented on the jury.

THE people of the Empire State are at present terribly excited about the corruption which has come to light, besides much more which has not, in the Legislature. The price for a member's vote on a bill of magnitude appears to range from $500 to $750, at which rates the thrifty members have done a good business. The development quite shocks the public mind, and is expected to materially increase competition for nominations for the Legislature in the coming canvass. A great many honest men would like to go. We in Pennsylvania, where nothing of the sort was ever known, deeply sympathise with our scandalized neighbors. It is a source of self-congratulation, to be spoken of only with proper humility, that our Legislature stands above reproach, and that no member has been caught selling his vote!

Grain and Breadstuffs.

The accounts from the grain growing regions of this country continue favorable, and the indications all point to a full average yield. The winter grain looks unusually fine, and there can be no longer apprehensions of a spring drought, so much dreaded by farmers. The weather has been unfavorable for spring seeding, but the high price of grain is inducing farmers to plant as largely as possible, and the area devoted to cereals this year will doubtless be much larger than ever before. The accounts from the grain growing portions of Europe are also favorable, so that bountiful harvests are promised in both the Old and New World. We shall indulge in no speculations as to prices. It is said that the stock of grain now on hand in the principal ports of the country is over ten millions of bushels, a fraction more than was held at the same time last year. England and France will continue to draw largely on us for breadstuffs until their harvests are commenced. The high prices abroad show the scarcity, and it is probable that prices will not materially decline here until the time for harvesting approaches. Such seems to be the general opinion at least. Whether the present prices be maintained or not, the farmer has reason to anticipate remunerative rates for all his products, no matter how extensive the yield may be. Producers should sow as largely as possible, as it will require a succession of favorable crops before that surplus can be accumulated, which is the surest provision against general scarcity in the country.

Disturbed State of Europe.

The disturbances at Toulouse, Bordeaux and Rennes had been followed up by similar demonstrations against the provisions of the Army bill at Grenoble. The Government journals describe this last as a very little one. Three hundred young men came down into the streets of Grenoble on the 30th, and in front of the Prefecture of Police, palace of the bishop, and the College of Jesuits, sang the "Marseillaise," and gave other manifestations of their disapproval of the measures which have lately emanated from the powers that be. It is stated that they dispersed quietly. The Paris papers continue to express great anxiety upon the condition of the health of the Pope.

A letter in the *Independance Belge* draws a very gloomy picture of the scene of the disturbances in Belgium. It says:

"This rich and splendid country of Charleroi has for the moment an aspect of terror and desolation. For an extent of several leagues the coal mines, factories and furnaces, which ordinarily give prodigious animation to the districts, are almost abandoned. The laboring population has laid aside its working dress for that of fatigue, and seated in the workshops, or grouped at the corners of the roads, they regard with jeering or hostile looks any person whose appearance indicates the middle class. Besides, the whole place has the air of a camp. Patrols are to be met on every road, and from time to time a mounted chasseur, his carbine in his hand, scours the country in different directions. Groups of soldiers bivouacking in the mud, a squadron of horse—the men shivering (for the weather is atrocious)—defiling before the smoky cabarets, the public houses, turned into posts for the troops, have a sinister look. In fact, the general image of a country handed over to military occupation."

By the foreign mails we learn that the political world was considerably excited on the question of the Irish Church, and petitions for and against Mr. Gladstone's resolutions were being signed in all parts of the country. On all the large posting-bill boardings about London were to be seen placards, appealing to the Protestant feeling of the public, many of these placards containing language of the most inflammatory character. One of the most extensively posted of these placards read as follows:

Another step towards Rome. The Church in Ireland is about to be established by law, and secured by a treaty of law. Mr. Gladstone leads the attack. The author of Church and State, whom Protestant England has delighted to honor, leads the attack. Will you allow this? Will you desert your fellow Protestants in Ireland? Will you desert your Protestants in England? Call upon your representatives to do their duty by at once rejecting a proposal which will be but the first step to the pulling down your own church, and doing away with the Protestant Constitution of England! The year of Perils, 1868.

SENATOR GRAHAM.—HON. James L. Graham, of this county, yesterday retired from the Speakership of the State Senate. During his term Mr. Graham has so ruled the body over which he has presided as to secure the respect and esteem of every member, which fact speaks volumes for his ability and impartiality. On the 10th instant, a committee of the Senate, irrespective of party, presented Mr. Graham with a valuable gold watch as a mark of their regard for him.

Something About the History of the Murderous Ku-Klux-Klan.

The Richmond *Whig* has an article purporting to be a history of the Ku-Klux-Klan, which order it describes as a "political white league which seems simultaneously to have found a foothold in every State in the South." The *Whig* says its outlandish name is not of American origin, nor the whim of an ingenious wag, but like the order, originated in China, among the foreign merchants engaged in smuggling opium into that empire, and was introduced into the United States by Humphrey Marshall on his return from that country, when he became a member. On his return he and some friends met and organized the order in "room No. 94 of Brown's Hotel," not dreaming of its being afterwards changed into an organization to control the politics of the South, to adopting the organization to political purposes. It has all the secret signs and mystic features not of the same secret character as its original military rites. These can be kept secret or disclosed as policy may dictate. For instance, no Lang, they now call it Klan, can have entered Columbia, Tenn., as a soldier, as a chief, who is assisted by a deputy, who, in case of his absence, death, or resignation, takes his place. For every 500 members there is a soldier; for every 1,000 a captain; for every 5 a lieutenant, and for every 20 a major or colonel. The chief receives his orders from the organization, and the subalterns from him. All orders have to be strictly obeyed, or the infliction of the severest punishment. Each *Whig* claims for the order that in three wards of Richmond a membership of over 4,000, with 700 applicants waiting admission—two wards not heard from. Only able-bodied *white* men are received into the order, and candidates are rejected if not of manly stature.

Senator Graham.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph]

During his term in the Senate, Senator Graham has secured the respect of every one coming in contact with him. The members of his own party bear for him the highest admiration, while all his political opponents honor him as a man of unsullied pureness and fairness. No one who fills the place which Mr. Graham is about to vacate, can perform the duties of the office without meeting difficulties that require the highest examples of courage and firmness, and yet no such necessary act of Mr. Graham has been performed without the delicacy and kindness of a true gentleman. The asperities of political partisanship have not tarnished the name of his slightest odium; and a place where reputations are assailed with freedom, generally, and sometimes savagely, no voice or pen has dared to impute to him unworthy motives or dishonorable actions. He leaves the Senate soon, we trust, to return—as unsullied as any man who ever entered public life; and whether he remains in political life to exalt it, or retires among those who love him so well and love him so profoundly, he carries with him the best wishes of our people, and the lasting esteem of all who knew him.

THE Chicago income tax list, of all who pay a tax on $1,000 or over, embraces the names of persons and firms in number exceeding 2,000, about 500 of whom pay on an income of $10,000 and over. The largest income is $202,306, credited to C. H. McCormick, the reaper man. The next largest is his brother's, L. J. McCormick, $100,000. The five leading proprietors of the *Tribune* pay as follows: Horace White, $16,500; William Bross, $26,291; Joseph Medill, $27,690; Alfred Cowles, $25,190; William H. Rand, $17,457. Charles L. Wilson, of the *Journal*, pays on an income of $11,000, and A. C. Hessing, of the *Staats Zeitung*, $16,737. The names of the other newspaper proprietors do not appear in the list. J. H. McVicker, manager of McVicker's Theater, pays on an income of $45,944, which shows that theatrical business has been prosperous.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says that the Ramie fibre is beginning to become an article of trade at that port, and that one merchant there, whose name it gives, has received orders for it from New York, and offers double the market rate of cotton for all he can obtain. It adds that a demand for the fibre is also springing up in the West, but that no definite orders for it from that section have yet been received in New Orleans. As a "generous mention" of the merits of Ramie, the *Picayune* says it is as good as linen cambric or silk, and when it comes into use, the wearer will find that "the chief difficulty will be that it will not wear out when the fashions change, and he will hate to throw it away, when after a couple of years' wear, it is still as good as new."

MAKING up States, in view of the near-at-hand change in the White House, is engaging the attention of politicians in some quarters. The following is said to be the state in Baltimore: "Judge Bond will be Collector of this port; General Denison, Postmaster; Edington Fulton, Surveyor; George Maund, Navy Agent; General Halon Richardson, United States District Attorney; and ex-Mayor Chapman, United States Marshal, with any number of subordinate changes. It is also supposed that some means will be adopted to make a change in the entire State and guarantee it a republican form of government."

THE Faculty of the Medical Department of the Michigan University will probably all resign, in consequence of the action of the Board of Regents in establishing the homœopathic school of medicine as a branch of the university. Professors Ford, Armor and Greene have already sent in their resignations, and Professors Sager and Palmer have written theirs. The homœopathic school was not to be established at Ann Arbor, but in some other city. It is doubtful if public sentiment will sustain this action of the allopathic faculty.

Drunkenness in Congress.

George Alfred Townsend writes on this subject as follows: "A day in the Senate or the House, imperfectly ventilated as they are, is poison. Every day somebody faints in the vitiated air of the Impeachment Court Room, some spectators to whom a part of a day's imprisonment there is overpowering. Now, the Senators must stay there eight months out of the year. With headaches, with fevers, out of temper, bullyragged by lobbyists before and after the session, many of them seek relief in social company at night where the champagne bottle is the first principle of hospitality. A large number of these men were soldiers in the open air, the bivouac, the march in the rain, the fever hospital. There by medical regulation whisky and quinine were given out every day. Nature unremarked or overworn, cried out for a draught of artificial life. And some of these are barely convalescent now, when rewarded with some share of the public work. Thaddeus Stevens, for instance, is kept alive by stimulants. But, that any considerable number of Congressmen are what is called familiarly, 'topers,' nobody believes who lives in Washington, unless he be a confirmed scandal-monger, incapable of belief in human integrity. There are four or five men here whom whisky has got possession of. It slew the bright spirit of McDougall. It is master of some others nearly as noble. These exceptions being true, Congress as a body is true to its self-respect and the people's. The trite old word of 'liar' bandied to and fro, is obsolete here. The open fight in Congress is also a remote recollection. The 'Hole in the Wall' is gone, and but two drinking-houses exist in the neighborhood of the Capitol grounds. I submit that the constituents of Congressmen may hold too precise opinions upon the private lives of their Representatives. No oath of absolute abstinence is demanded on the part of candidates of either house. When the Senate and House are kept as pure as the best domestic fireside, then is Millenium come!"

The Royal Purple.

The Tyrians were probably the only people of antiquity who made dyeing their chief occupation, and the staple of their commerce. The opulence of Tyre seems to have proceeded in a great measure from the sale of its rich and durable purple. It is unanimously asserted by all writers that a Tyrian was the inventor of the purple dye, about 1,500 years B. C., and that the King of Phœnicia was so captivated with the color that he made purple one of his principal ornaments, and that, for many centuries after, Tyrian purple became a badge of royalty. So highly prized was this color that in the time of Augustus, a pound of wool dyed with it, cost at Rome a sum nearly equal to thirty pounds sterling. The Tyrian purple is now generally believed to have been derived from two different kinds of shell-fish, described by Pliny under the names *purpura* and *buccinum*, and was extracted from a small vessel or sack in their throats to the amount of one drop to each animal; but an inferior substance was obtained by crushing the whole substance of the *buccinum*. At first it is a colorless liquid, but by exposure to air and light it successively passes into a green yellow, green, azure, red, and in the course of forty-eight hours, a brilliant purple hue. If the liquid evaporated by dryness soon after being collected, residue does not become tinged in this manner. A considerable experience, together with the minute description of the manner of catching the purple dye fish given in the work of an eyewitness, Eudocia Macrembolitissa, daughter of the Emperor Constantine the Eighth, who lived in the eleventh century, has rendered this remarkable for its durability. Plutarch observes in his life of Alexander, that, at the taking of Susa, the Greeks found, in the Royal Treasury of Darius, a quantity of purple cloth, of the value of five thousand talents, which still retained its beauty, though it had lain one hundred and ninety years. This color resists the action even of alkalies, and most acids. Pliny states that the Tyrians gave the first ground of their purple dye by the unprepared liquor of the *purpura* and then improved or heightened it by the liquor of the *buccinum*. In this manner they prepared their double-dyed purple—*purpura dibapha*—which was so called, either because it was impressed by different dyes, or because the wool was first dyed in the wool and then in the yarn.—*Prof. Dussauce.*

Sing Away Your Grief.

Henry Ward Beecher gives the following excellent advice:—

We can sing away our cares easier than we can reason them away. The birds are the earliest to sing in the morning; the birds are more without care than anything else I know of. Sing in the evening. Singing is the last thing that robins do. When they have done their daily work, and when they have had their last flight, and picked up their last morsel of food, and cleansed their bills on a napkin of a bough, then on a top twig, they sing one song of praise. I know they sleep sweeter for it. They dream music; their nestlings in the night cheep forth in singing, and stop suddenly after the first note, startled by their own voice. O, that we might sing evening and morning, and let song touch song all the way through. As I was returning home country the other evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, bearing a basket of flowers I met a man that was apparently the tender of a mason. He looked brick and mortar all over, and had worked all day, and must be had the appearance of a man that would not be afraid of work. He was walking on with a light step, and singing to himself as he passed down the street, though he had been working the whole day. I do not know what his song was, for it not that my good thoughts always come too late, I should have given him a large allotment of my flowers. If he had not been out of sight when I thought of it, I should have hailed him, and said, "How you worked all day!" "Of course I have," he would have said. "Are you singing?" "Of course I am." "Then take the flowers home and give them to your wife, and tell her what a blessing she has in you."

O, that we could put songs under our burdens! O, that we could extract the sense of sorrow by song! Then these things would not poison so much. Sing in the house. Teach your children to sing. When troubles come, go at them with songs. When griefs arise, sing them down. Lift the voice of praise against cares. Praise God by singing; that will lift you above trials of every sort. Attempt it. Those *Whig* claims and among God's people upon earth, song is appropriate language of Christian feeling.

Dull Times in London.

A London letter by the latest steamer says: Times are quite as hard in London as in New York. Many thousands are still out of employment, and the officials have just brought a storm of indignation upon themselves by servingthe starving people of East London with notice that they must pay their share for poor law taxes. Fifteen thousand notices were sent to people utterly destitute and actually dying of starvation. The fashionables of the West End are also in trouble. Sixty of the best houses in fashionable London are to let; two hundred families have recently given up their private carriages. Of course this affects literature and and literary men. The papers and booksellers feel the pinch, but not so badly as the writers. Of "Bull Run" Russell's first novel, just published, only two hundred copies have been ordered by Mudie, the leading proprietor of circulating libraries. The author, under ordinary circumstances, had a right to expect an order for at least a thousand copies. This is Russell's first novel, but the chances are that it will be his last, for it is very, very dull.

IT is related that Mr. Vanderbilt, as President of the Hudson River Railroad Company, recently gave the Sleeping Car Company—which is a monopoly on nearly all the roads in the country—to understand that he would not, as far as his road was concerned, do business after the fashions they had successfully imposed upon other railroad corporations. We do not know how long the negotiations were pending, but an end was reached when Mr. Vanderbilt informed them that he should unhook their cars from the trains on that road, and would beg them to remove their cars from the track. They would be in the way of other trains. The sleeping-car men appreciated the strength of this position, and finally compromised the difficulty by presenting Mr. Vanderbilt with a liberal amount of the Sleeping Car Company's shares, an excellent stock, paying large dividends. The stock so presented, no inconsiderable amount, we are glad to be able to add, Mr. Vanderbilt has turned into the Hudson River Railroad Company, which continues to haul the commodious vehicles of the Sleeping Car Company.

THE *Tribune* says: Mr. Dickens has accepted the invitation of the press to a public dinner for Saturday evening, the 18th of April. This, we believe, is the only public attention Mr. Dickens has accepted in America. There will probably be a larger representation of the American press than ever before assembled, nearly if not all the principal journals in the country this side of the Mississippi having been invited, together with members of the other professions. The chair is to be taken by Mr. Greeley, and Mr. Dickens has a great fame which Mr. Dickens has won as a writer, his brethren of the press will be more happy to entertain him as a reporter of the *Morning Chronicle*, and editor of the *Daily News*. Mr. Dickens now, having escaped from the perils and responsibilities of the daily press, the editor and proprietor of *All the Year Round*. Little publicity, if any, has been given to this banquet, but we speak now as something that will interest our readers.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says: Rumor is busy with the names of two or three Senators, (Republicans), who, it is said, are constrained to vote for acquittting the President. That such Senators uniformly condemn partizan party votes on judiciary questions is no evidence of their vote on the final issue, and I have no hesitation in asserting that they have not indicated to any one what their vote on the final issue may be.

A NEW YORK letter referring to the statement of Mr. Weed that Mr. Seward will not remain in the Cabinet an hour after Mr. Wade succeeds to the Presidency, says: The importance of the statement consists in the certainty that the Secretary of State will, as his Custom House, Post-office and Internal Revenue appointees will have to go too. As Mr. Weed has himself been instrumental in appointing nine-tenths of these, the relinquishment of the latter by the Secretary of State seems like a notification to him that his influence is at an end.

THE Boston *Traveller* describes the religious services in one of the churches in that city on Sunday last, as follows: The music at Rev. Dr. Putnam's Church yesterday was of a very high order. Dr. Gullmette was the basso, and gave great satisfaction to the large congregation. Miss Barton was absent on account of indisposition, but her place was supplied by Miss Faunce. The pulpit was most profusely decorated with rare flowers, the work of the delicate hands of some of the fair members of the church.

THE Hartford *Post* says the election of English "makes him a prominent candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination." He has had his eye that way for many months, and the Convention which nominated him this year took his prospects into consideration when the election of delegates to the National Convention was deferred.

THE CAPITAL.

IMPEACHMENT!

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1868.

Cameron Attacks Forney.

The attack of Senator Cameron on Mr. Forney is generally understood to arise from an old personal feud, kindled into life again by recent political events in Pennsylvania politics, connected more particularly with the constitution of the delegation of that State to Chicago. The defalcation charged is believed to amount to exactly this, that a confidential clerk of Mr. Forney's, who had charge of various disbursements, engaged in speculations and made use of Government money to the amount of $36,000. Upon this being discovered by Mr. Forney, the latter borrowed the amount abstracted, replaced it, and discharged the guilty party. This in substance was stated by two Senators in answer to Cameron, but the latter refused to accept the explanation, but demanded a committee of investigation.

Unveiling the Lincoln Statue.

The Lincoln monument was dedicated today. In spite of the disagreeable weather, a very large crowd was in attendance. The full order of the dedicatory ceremonies prescribed by the Masonic ritual was observed. The address was delivered by B. B. French of this city. At its close, President Johnson pulled the cord which held the veil upon the statue. On account of the cheers of the crowd it could not be ascertained whether Mr. Johnson avowed his intention not to make a speech. Among those present were Generals Grant, Hancock, Emory and Howard, Assistant Attorney General Brickley, and Hon. Sam. Cary of Ohio.

Compliment to Miss Dix.

In the House to-day Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution giving the franking privilege to Miss Dix, as an acknowledgement of her lifelong labors in behalf of the unfortunate, and the constant duty she is performing in connection with the large number of charitable institutions she has founded in various parts of the country. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads.

Sergeant Bates

This morning visited the Postoffice Department, and had quite a lengthy interview with Postmaster General Randall. He was unaccompanied by his flag. The Democratic papers to-day make great ado over the fact that the muddy crowd who followed him to the capitol were shut out, but none of them mention the fact that they were also shut out at the White House.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 14, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning, when prayer was offered as usual. After the usual closing scenes and proceedings, Speaker Graham said:

"Senators: Before vacating the chair and handing the gavel over to my honored friend and successor, allow me to tender my sincere acknowledgments to every member of the Senate for the uniform courtesy, forbearance and support which I have received from you. I shall cherish the remembrance of your kindness and friendship until life's latest hour. When I assumed the duties of the chair, I promised to discharge them impartially, fearlessly, firmly, yet kindly. I have endeavored to redeem my pledge, and if in the discharge of my duty as your presiding officer I have wounded or given offense to any, it was unintended, and I earnestly ask to be forgiven. This hour dismisses us from the labors of the session, and from sweets of private life. The thought of soon again meeting with, and enjoying the society of loved ones at home, dispels in a measure the sadness and gloom which always gathers around the last hours of the session. Again I tender my hand each other adieu, with the thought that in all human probability it is forever. I resign the trust you have committed to my hands with the consciousness that I have devoted my best efforts to the discharge of its duties, how successfully may have succeeded. And now, brother Senators, in bidding you an affectionate farewell, permit me once more to cordially thank you for your uniform kindness and courtesy, and accept the assurance that you bear with you my earnest prayers for your individual prosperity."

Wilmer Worthington, of Chester, was then elected as the successor of Mr. Graham by a strict party vote. Speaker Worthington thanked the Senate in a brief speech.

Resolutions of thanks to Speaker Graham, Chief Clerk Hammersley, Messrs. Rogers and Braggins, Assistant Clerks, and to Chaplain Bailey, were passed unanimously.

At twelve o'clock, the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at ten. After prayer, Mr. Subers, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution authorizing the purchase of a large flag for the public square at Harrisburg.

The usual committees were appointed to wait on the Senate and the Governor. The standing committees were discharged from the consideration of business.

Mr. Nice, Dem., of Schuylkill, offered a resolution of thanks to Speaker Davis, Mr. Mann, of Potter, being in the chair, which passed unanimously.

Mr. MANN addressing Speaker Davis, said:

I have the pleasure of notifying you of the adoption of a vote of thanks for your uniform kindness and impartiality in presiding over us, by a unanimous vote of the House. It has been my pleasure to serve on one of the Committees of the House, as to advance the passage of a free railroad bill, which has been the desire of the people of Pennsylvania. I do not say that this bill is all the people expect, but I feel that it is a step in the progress in the right direction, and that this progress is owing in a great part to your organization of the Committee on Railroads, placing at its head a gentleman known to all as being a friend to railroad laws and reform. In addition to this, under your administration laws affecting and regulating the licensing of foreign insurance companies and taxing all corporations of the State, and codification of enrollment laws, and requiring of telegraph companies to make annual reports. All this has been done by the energy of the officers of the State, and will inevitably bring into its coffers considerable additional revenue without imposing additional taxation upon corporations that were taxed."

Resolutions of thanks to the chief clerk, General Seiffrige, assistant clerk, Edward G. Lee; resident clerk, John A. Smull; librarian, Wm. Cooper, and the officers of the House, were passed unanimously.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, on behalf of the Republican members of the House, presented to the estimable lady of Speaker Davis a large and valuable China tea set.

Mr. Jones, of Berks, on the part of the Democratic members, presented Speaker Davis with a gold watch.

Mr. Cake, of Dauphin, on behalf of the officers of the House, presented Speaker Davis with a heavy gold watch chain.

Mr. McCullough, of Clearfield, on behalf of the chief clerk, presented Speaker Davis with a beautiful gavel.

Mr. Linton, of Cambria, on part of the members without distinction of party, presented General James L. Selfridge, Chief Clerk, with a gold watch.

Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia, on behalf of the page boys of the House, presented General Selfridge a gold headed cane.

Assistant Clerk Lee and Resident Clerk Smull, each presented gold headed canes.

Speaker Davis made a brief farewell speech, profoundly thanking the members for their kind regards.

At 5 o'clock, the House adjourned *sine die*, singing "Auld Lang Syne!"

IMPEACHMENT!

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1868.

SENATE.

The Court opened this morning.

Mr. Sumner offered the following order: Ordered, that in answer to the motion of the Managers in reference to the limiting of the final argument, unless otherwise ordered, that such other managers and counsel as choose may print and file their remarks at any time on the closing of the argument.

Chief Justice—If there be no objection it will be so ordered.

Mr. Conness—I object.

Mr. Sumner—I would respectfully ask under what rule such objection can be made?

The Chief Justice replied—That on several occasions he had decides the rules of the Senate to be the rules of the court as far as applicable.

Mr. Sumner—Of course it is not for me to argue the question, but I beg leave to remind the Chair of the rule under which this order was made.

Chief Justice—It will lie over. The counsel for the President will proceed with the defense.

Mr. Evarts said that it was the misfortune of the President's counsel to be obliged to state to the Court that since the adjournment yesterday, Mr. Stanbery has been seized with an illness that prevented his attendance this morning. He (Evarts) had seen Stanbery this morning, and learned that in the opinion of the physician he would undoubtedly be able to resume his duties within forty-eight hours. There might be some hope he could do so to-morrow. In view of the sudden illness of the counsel, and their arrangements in regard to the proofs, it would be very difficult, almost impossible, with any propriety, with proper attention to the case, to proceed to-day, and they supposed an indulgence at least for to-day, would be given the President in consideration. The Senate would bear in mind that each of their proposed orders was within the present knowledge of Mr. Stanbery, and not within that of his colleagues. It was, of course, unpleasant to them to introduce these personal considerations, but in their best judgment it was necessary to submit it to the Court, and they hoped the Court and the inculpence should be limited to this day or exceeded to the next session for the convenience of Mr. Stanbery, whom he had seen last evening, and supposed he would be able to go into court to-morrow. Stanbery would be present to direct. He learned, also, that Stanbery had informed him this morning that he could not be ascertained whether Mr. Johnson avowed his intention not to make a speech. Among those present were Generals Grant, Hancock, Emory and Howard, Assistant Attorney General Brickley, and Hon. Sam. Cary of Ohio.

Compliment to Miss Dix.

In the House to-day Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution giving the franking privilege to Miss Dix, as an acknowledgement of her lifelong labors in behalf of the unfortunate, and the constant duty she is performing in connection with the large number of charitable institutions she has founded in various parts of the country. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads.

Sergeant Bates

This morning visited the Postoffice Department, and had quite a lengthy interview with Postmaster General

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, April 18, 1868.

Weekly Commercial.

THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE AS A POET.

Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee was a poet of no mean order. The following, one of his lesser pieces, possess an interest at this time:

THE IRISH WIFE.

I would not give my Irish wife
For all the dames of Saxon land—
I would not give my Irish wife
For the Queen of France to hand.
For she to me is dearer
Than castles striking, or lands, or life—
In exile I would be near her
And rise beside my Irish wife.

Oh, what would be this home of mine—
A cabin, a hermit-hearted place—
But for the light that nightly shines,
Upon its walls from Kathleen's face?
What comfort in a mine of gold—
What pleasure in a royal life—
If the heart within lay dead and cold,
If I could not wed my Irish wife?

I knew the law forbade the banns—
I knew the king abhorred the clans;
Who never bent before their claims,
Must bow before their latter grace.
Take all my forfeited domain—
I cannot wage with kinsmen strife—
Take knighthood's gear and broken name,
And I will keep my Irish wife.

My Irish wife has clear blue eyes,
My heavens by day, my stars by night,
And twin-like truth and fondness lie
Within her swelling bosom white;
My Irish wife has golden hair—
Apollo's harp had once such strings—
Apollo's self might gaze and hear
Her bird-like carol when she sings.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Production, Shipments, and Stocks.

The Titusville *Herald* says: The production from January 1st to April 8th, not including the amounts consumed there for fuel, or the loss from breakage, leakage, &c., has reached nearly nine hundred and ten thousand barrels, or an average daily production for the time of eight days of nine thousand two hundred and eighty barrels. This production is shown by the total shipment from the region, the loss by fire, the increase of stock held on April 1st over that held on January 1st, and the difference between crude and refined included in the shipment. The loss by fire during the quarter has been light in comparison with other periods, and it has not reached seven hundred and fifty barrels. Of this amount five thousand barrels were burned in the Tidioute district, and two thousand on the W. McClintock Farm and on Bennehoff Run. With the amount lost by fire deducted, the total production from the wells to the outside markets has been nine hundred and two thousand seven hundred and twenty barrels.

The following is a statement of the total production available to the outside markets inclusive of the amount lost by fire:

Total shipment, bbls	838,264
Difference between Crude and Refined shipped.	39,569
Increa e of stock	38,509
Loss by fire	7,500
Total production, bbls	910,720
Average daily production for the first eight days, ending April 7, bbls	9,280
Total shipment	838,264
Average daily production for the first eight days, ending April 7, bbls	9,280
Shipment to Pittsburgh, bbls	268,362
Total shipment	838,264

CROP CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial

SUMMITVILLE, April 14th, 1868.

The grain in this locality looks first-rate. The peaches are severely, if not fatally injured. We have been favored with several snow storms of late, which have proved a blessing to farmers from sowing their oats. Snow fell here last Sunday, to the depth of six inches. The fruit, with the exception of peaches, appears favorable, and the general belief is that we will have plenty of fruit and an abundant harvest.

J. B. M.

BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

The Doylestown *Intelligencer* says: "The prospect for a crop of peaches the coming season is said to be quite good along the Delaware. In low situations the trees have been somewhat injured by the cold weather, but on the high ground they have sustained little damage. The indications, on the whole, at present, are favorable for a fair yield."

CRAWFORD COUNTY, PA.

The Titusville *Herald* says: The wheat and other winter grain in Crawford county never looked better. The long deep snow has kept it in a good state of preservation, and no townplaints are heard from our farmers that the wheat is frozen out.

Ben. Wade of Ohio

[From an Article by Sam. Wilkeson in the Independent.]

Massachusetts gave this man birth, in the year 1800. He was the youngest of ten children His father was a soldier, who fought in every revolutionary battle from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. His mother was the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman, a woman of vigorious intellect and great force of character. She fed and clothed her brood while the father was in the army. The family was one of the poorest in New England. A portion of its scanty property was a library of twelve books. This eventually became Benjamin's possession. He read the volumes through and through, and over and over, after his mother had led him so far into an education as to teach him to read and write. When Ben. was eighteen, he tearfully turned his back on the old plough and the old homestead, and, with seven dollars in his pocket and a bundle of clothing on his back, he started to walk from Springfield, Mass., to Ashtabula to seek his fortune. He footed it to Ashtabula county, Ohio,. There, the snow falling, he determined to wait for spring to finish his journey; hired himself out to cut wood in the forest at 50 cents per cord, and boarded with the farmer at night to read the Bible by the light of the fire on the hearth of the log cabin. Both the old and the New Testaments are at his tongue's end. String came, but the journey to Illinois and Kentucky was suspended by a summer's work at chopping, logging, and grubbing, followed by a Yankee winter at school-teaching. The journey was suspended by a second year of such work, and was finally lost in an experience of driving a herd of cattle. Wade led the "lead" steer of a drove from Ohio to New York. Six times he made this trip. The last ox he led took him to Albany. Twas winter. Of course, the drove there expanded into a school-teacher. When the frost was out of the ground, scholars and teacher went to manual labor. The Erie Canal got the teacher. During the summer of 1826 Wade shoveled and wheeled. "The only American I know," said Gov. Seward, in a speech in the Senate, "who worked with a spade and wheelbarrow on that great improvement." Another winter of school teaching in Ohio, and the persuasions of Elisha Whittlesey, and the friendly offer of a tavern keeper, who had got to loving Wade, to trust him bed and board without limit, drew Ben, at the age of twenty-six, into a law office to study for the bar. He was admitted in two years. He waited another year for his first suit. He won that. He kept winning it won the sympathy and client of the lawyers of the district by his zeal and hard work for his client. The man's hand was on success; nothing but death could detach it. Juries in Northern Ohio, got to like his way of thinking, and there was a growing coincidence between Wade's arguments and the judgments of courts. He began to be a man of property, and a part of his estate was the opinion that prevailed all over the Western Reserve that he was an honest, just, benevolent, brave, and wise man. That of his estate in Ohio has been accumulating at compound interest. It is a very big now.

Soon after taking his seat a fire-eating Southerner made a debate, grossly assailed a Free State Senator. As no allusion was made to himself or his State, Wade sat still, but, when the Senate adjourned, he said openly that if any Southern Senator made such an attack on him or Ohio, while he sat on that floor, he would brand him as a liar. This coming to the ears of the Southern men, a Senator took occasion to pointedly speak, a few days after words, of the bullying habit of negro thieves. Instantly Mr. Wade sprang to his feet and pronounced the Senator a liar. The Southern Senators were astounded, and gathered around their champion, while the Northern men grouped about Wade. A feeler was put out from the Southern side looking to retraction, but Mr. Wade retorted in his peculiar style, and demanded an apology for the insult offered himself and the people he represented. The matter thus closed, and a fight was looked upon as certain. The next day a gentleman called on the Senator from Ohio, and asked the usual question touching his acknowledgment of the code.

"I am here," he responded, "in a double capacity. I represent the State of Ohio, and I represent Ben Wade. As a Senator, I am opposed to dueling. As Ben Wade, I recognize the code."

"My friend feels aggrieved," said the gentleman, "at what you said in the Senate yesterday, and will ask for an apology or satisfaction."

"I was somewhat embarrassed," continued Senator Wade, "by my position yesterday, as I have some respect for the Chamber. I now take this opportunity to say what I then thought and yet will if you please, repeat it. Your friend is a foul-mouthed old blackguard."

"Certainly, Senator Wade, you do not wish me to convey such a message as that?"

"Most undoubtedly I do; and will tell you, for your own benefit, that this friend of yours will never notice it. I will not be asked for either retraction, explanation, or a fight."

Next morning Mr. Wade came into the Senate, and proceeding to his seat, deliberately drew from under his coat the thing

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
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WILL IMPEACHMENT FAIL?

The President's friends profess to be strengthened in their confidence that impeachment will fail. The testimony of *ad interim* THOMAS and other witnesses appears to have encouraged them materially, and Judge CURTIS is credited with saying that in any other court he would be willing to rest the case where the first day's defense left it. Probably the President's counsel, if they really entertain this opinion of his case, take an altogether restricted view of it and things in general. When the rebellion broke out a good many persons argued that the government had no right to coerce a State, and expressed themselves willing to submit the question to the highest court. But a better—if not a higher—law prevailed, and while they argued in support of their restricted ideas, the people, whose will is the ultimate law of the land, proceeded to coerce all the rebellious States by fighting the rebellion down. And who now, except those who are in feeling on the side of the rebellion, will question that the decision was not a righteous one? It will be safe to say that no court will undertake to annul it. And now the attempt to gauge the powers and duties of the Government by legal technicalities; to maintain that the spirit and views of the rebellion were all in the spirit of the Constitution, was from the same stand-point from whence proceeds the argument that the President has done nothing worthy of impeachment. Perhaps his offense could not be better described than by declaring that he has attempted and partially succeeded in the attempt to set aside the verdict of the war. This describes the spirit of his conduct. We presume that his learned counsel would maintain that there is nothing in law or precedent against which he has thereby offended; but we conclude that a broader view—a view from the stand point that the Republic had a right to protect its own life and fight down its armed foes, will discover that he has deeply offended, and that, whereas, without specific statute and in disregard of the conflict of opinion about the right of coercion, the Government did fight the rebellion down, on the same broad view of the crime of the President, acually committed and intended, the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON is not only right but becomes a necessity.

Did we know that the Senate, sitting as the High Court of Impeachment, took the restricted view of the President's case that his counsel do, we might be troubled with some doubts about the result of the trial. But we cannot believe that they do. They cannot, as the President's counsel do, ignore the grand fact that he is an obstruction to the will of the people, that he has set Congress at defiance, and entailed on the nation consequences transcended only by those of the rebellion itself. Whatever there is of depression in the present general condition of the nation, and of doubt as to the future—not to refer specially to the positive wretchedness and gloom pervading the entire South—is the direct result of the President's criminal and persistent resistance to Congress representing the people, and his coalition with those who, failing to overthrow the government by force, made him their instrument to prevent the restoration of the revolted States on the principles of freedom and humanity. This may not be in the articles of impeachment in just so many words, but it is the essence of the President's crime; and though his counsel may shut this view of the case out of their own minds, ignore it altogether and seek to have the Court ignore it; the Court can no more shut it out than it can shut out the sunlight or ignore its own existence.

We have no faith, therefore, that there is any real ground for the pretended confidence of the President's counsel, that impeachment will fail. We do not believe that their restricted view of his offense is going to be the view on which the final verdict will be made up. If it is, then it is at least an open question whether the war putting down the rebellion was not unauthorized, the national debt a fraud and JEFFERSON DAVIS a deeply injured individual.

IMPEACHMENT A NECESSITY.

When the Hon. LUKE POLAND, of Vermont, gave it as his opinion that ANDREW JOHNSON's greatest crime consisted in the fact that he has persistently prevented the restoration of the Southern States on the principles of Freedom and Justice, and that for this he deserved to be impeached, he put the case in the strongest light. All the offenses with which he stands charged are but incidental parts of this great one. The organized murderers, known as the *Ku-Klux Klan*, whose deeds are daily startling the country, would never have existed but for the faithless President who is undergoing the process of impeachment. The social and political anarchy throughout the South, the prostration of business and the universal financial ruin which have brought distress and desolation upon every class of the Southern people, are the natural result of ANDREW JOHNSON's policy of resistance to Congress. But for him the South would have been reconstructed three years ago, and the period of blackness which has supervened would have been one of recuperation. Herein is the President's great crime—a crime inflicting its dreadful consequences on all the people at home, and effecting our national standing abroad. An overwhelming public necessity demands his removal as an obstruction to the peace and prosperity of the nation. Such an event is expected with feelings kindred to those with which the people looked forward to the closing of the war by the destruction of the rebel armies. A failure now would be attended with consequences similar to what would have been realized had not GRANT won the day at Appomattox. Herein is the argument, the great plea of public necessity. To say that the necessity relates to a party or to individuals, would be as far from the truth as it would have been to declare that the overthrow of LEE's army involved only such a necessity, and that the consequences of victory or defeat in no sense related to the vital interests—the life even—of the nation. In the present instance the people are the prosecutors, just as they were the wagers of the war against the armed representatives of the rebellion. They can no better afford to fail now than they could then. The country wants the restoration of order, the revival of business, the era of stability which can be secured only by the removal of the obstructive President. These considerations reinforce overwhelmingly the arguments in support of the charges on which the President has been arraigned. They can be no more left out of view than it was possible to leave out of view the considerations in favor of peace and unity which throughout the war reinforced the arguments in support of the right to fight the rebellion down.

When the able and eloquent managers of the trial come to present the case to the Senate, sitting as the High Court of Impeachment, we doubt not this view of it will be conspicuously presented. The country cannot well afford to have impeachment fail. The general necessity is too great.

GIVING IT UP EARLY.

Some of the Democratic papers appear disposed to give up the Presidential contest early. The fact that no man can be found outside of the ranks of the leaders who either supported the rebellion or did nothing against it, is having a demoralizing influence. No inconsiderable part of the Democratic party, either wish for a candidate who was on the side of the country or date who was on the other will fail even are convinced that any other will fail even worse than MCCLELLAN did; and as it becomes certain that such a candidate is highly improbable or past hoping for, the journals representing this class of Democrats begin to speak out. For instance, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a paper which, whenever it does speak of such matters, means a great deal, speaks as follows:

> What course the Democrats will take is yet a matter of conjecture. If they take up an old party hack or any prominent man of obnoxious or extreme party views, they will battle and deserve a disastrous defeat. If they select a man of moderate views, of unimpeachable character, of unobjectionable antecedents, they will have, as the case stands, a fair chance of success. *We hardly anticipate such a selection, and shall be agreeably disappointed if there is wisdom enough among the leaders of that party to present such a candidate* for the suffrages of those who would gladly see a check placed upon the headlong course of the dominant party.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, the representative paper of the party where relatively its majority is as great as in New York city, indorses the above, and joins in the lament as follows:

> It is worth while noting that while the old friends of Constitutional Democracy are willing to forget the past, in order to effect a union for the sake of the Union, the journals and the men who were in the warm when the battle waged the thickest, for the most part take extreme grounds, when victory is to be secured by moderation.

There is a solemnity about both of the above quotations almost distressing. It is, however, what thousands of Democrats feel. Not only they, but the great body of the people of all parties yearn, not for a new man merely, but one who has convinced them that in the Presidential office he will be strong, moderate, honest. This is the secret of General GRANT's great popularity.

THE WAY THEY LEGISLATE AT HARRISBURG.

Mr. Ford, Republican, of Allegheny, said he thought the editor of the *State Guard* might be excused for making such an assertion. He had, doubtless, made the statement in the Commercial, which in the special correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The above is taken from Friday's proceedings of the Legislature, published in the *State Guard*, relative to the assertion that the Legislature passed hosts of bills by their title. Mr. FORD has taken an unwarrantable liberty in using the name of the COMMERCIAL in the above connection. The editors of the *State Guard* are responsible for their assertions, and as they are on the ground are supposed to speak by authority. Notwithstanding Mr. FORD's voluntary disclaimer, the editors of the *Guard* reiterate their assertion, and refer to the fact that on Thursday last the Senate passed *fifty bills in forty minutes*. It seems to us that the least members say about this matter the better for themselves. It is even questionable whether even the titles of all the bills rushed through were read.

An editorial in the *State Guard*, of Saturday, is so conclusive on this point that we give it entire, as follows:

> "By reference to our report of legislative proceedings in this morning's *Guard* it will be noticed that our publication of *the fact that bills innumerable were passed by the Senate* by their titles, has met the disapproval of some of the members of the House. When we penned the articles to which objection has been made, we did not expect that any, especially a legislator, would attempt to deny a fact that was patent to all who were in or who visited either Senate or House during the winter known was correct. It may answer the purpose of ambitious aspirants for future political honors to rise in their seats and attempt to screen themselves from merited criticism, but they must understand enough to justify the thought that he can be used in a scheme so revolutionary as that with which the friends of the President associate him. That the President may be indulging some desperate purpose we are quite prepared to believe; that he may have intimated to some of his more desperate followers something like the above is quite probable, and no man can say that he will not attempt it; but the use of HANCOCK's name must be without the shadow of reason.

MR. SUMNER, with his approbation, it is said, has been suggested for the position of Secretary of State in Mr. WADE's Cabinet, and Mr. BOUTELL has been suggested for Mr. SUMNER's place in the Senate; and the Massachusetts politicians are active in arranging the succession, all the way down to town constable. The distinguished "Massachusetts Senator," standing at the head, of course creates a commotion when he moves. But we doubt whether anything of the kind is going to take place. Mr. SUMNER, at least so he will think, can not be spared permanently from the Senate. We doubt, too, whether it would accord with his ambition to make the change, even if he could, and run the risk at the end of a Presidential term, or sooner, of becoming a private citizen. It is to be presumed that, at the very least, Mr. SUMNER would require to be assured that if he resigns to go into the WADE Cabinet, Gen. GRANT, when he succeeds, will continue him. To obtain this assurance will probably prove the hardest part of the bargain. There are a variety of reasons for this. In the first place, it is hardly probable that Mr. SUMNER is the kind of man Gen. GRANT would select for that or any position in his Cabinet. The disposition to domineer, and the lack of the amount of common sense which Gen. GRANT seeks for when selecting men for leading positions, would scarcely qualify the Senator for the head of the General's administration. On the whole, unless Mr. SUMNER feels like being Secretary for a year, it is not very probable that he will go into the WADE Cabinet.

WHAT at first, under the cognomen of the *Ku-Klux Klan*, was supposed to be but unorganized gangs of stragglers—principally in certain parts of Tennessee and Georgia—has become developed as a powerful and extensive organization of desperate characters, spreading all over the South, as rebellious as ever, and ready for anything that is bad, if only directed against Union men, more especially those of original anti-slavery sentiments. The deliberate and cruel murder of Mr. ASHBURN in Georgia, the particulars of which were given in our paper of yesterday, shows what the character of this already numerous and growing organization is.

It has been foreseen that the anarchy which, in certain regions of the South, has so long prevailed, would develop itself in some such form as this. It has been maintained, however, that the total withdrawal of the military would be followed by no evil consequences; that in fact, there was no actual necessity for it; and that this would be shown in time. But General GRANT has been steady in the conviction that the military could not be withdrawn with safety; and in view of the recent murders and other lawless manifestations, particularly in Tennessee and Georgia, he has given directions that will afford protection to the people and punish the leaders in this new rebellion. It is evident that this is no trifling matter, and that a heavy hand should be laid on the wretches who have set deliberately about organizing terrorism wherever Union men are to be found.

THE spirit which prevails in the South—in Georgia especially—can be inferred from the following from the Savannah *News and Herald*, of the fourth instant, commenting on the murder of ASHBURN. It comes so near the talk which immediately preceded the rebellion, that it might be taken for something intended for that time:

> We give place to the article from the *Sun*, in the hope that it may induce those who read it to reflect calmly and seriously on the present and future tendency of public sentiment, check *the recruiting of our prospered and enlightened youth for the bloody doors of the fearful dooms* which awaits the inaugurators of civil and social anarchy. The reader will find his own opinion backed by what we have claimed and who were the ministers of lawless vengeance in this case. At the North but one view will be taken of the affair. Ashburn will be canonized with John Brown as among the Radical saints, and his murder will be charged to the unprovoked and savage malignity of the Southern people. We are unable to say *whether the miserable man fell a victim to the political enemies who, imitating the example of the Radical party, sought to get rid of him* as a political trouble some opponent by any means, fair or foul, or whether he was killed by some of his *political partizans*. On one point our mind is clear. The deed will not help but injure the cause of the enterprises which the Southern society is called on to deprecate, is justly and largely shared by the white-cravated, pharisaical hypocrites who, from their high seats of learning, from their pulpits and in their newspapers, for years past, preached the doctrine of hate to the community, and inculcated doctrines which caused the madness which has plunged the country into a fratricidal Continental Government, and plunged one-half the Union into anarchy, are now rolling up the whites of their eyes as a grieving admission that the deed was the fruit of the bad seed Sown. The man Ashburn was a most dangerous character, *ignorant, unscrupulous, with none of the scrupulous cruel, malignant, and vindictive*, always ready to take advantage of the ignorance of the overbearing to the blacks, though he encouraged to rule in the most absolute and dictatorial manner. We are informed that his influence was the chief motive, and with the United States soldiers, were very bitter prejudices against him. Before the hand of his death, he had attempted to marshal his black clans to outshine the late Legislature. He could not succeed to muster but a few hundred idle vagabonds of the worst class.

WITHIN the last week Mr. CHASE has declared that he does not seek the Presidency. So one after another of the competitors of Gen. GRANT retires from the field, not as the result of efforts put forth by him or his friends but in obedience to overwhelming popular sentiment. It is a victory won by constant manifestation of good sense; and office seekers, and all who entertain the purpose of some day running for office, would do well to take Gen. GRANT for their model. The most that Gen. GRANT has ever said in regard to the Presidency, is that if, without any act, looking like a bid of his, the people desire him to take the high place, he would not decline it. His acts—all in the strict performance of his duty, and not a single thing for effect—have convinced the Republican party, and thousands of others besides, that he is the best man; indeed, so overwhelming has popular sentiment become in his favor that he is stronger than party, and any attempt to put in operation against him machinery controlled by politicians would be perfectly futile. One by one competitors have withdrawn, and with Mr. STEVENS the last objector has retired.

ARKANSAS, with a voting population of 51,000 whites against 14,000 blacks, has adopted a "radical" constitution framed by a "radical" convention, by six thousand majority. We are curious to know what reason the opposition will assign for such a result. "Negro domination" has been the common cry; but it will not avail in this case. Of course the whites did the business for themselves in this instance; and they did it a great deal better than it was done in Alabama, where the blacks were comparatively stronger. There the constitution failed to receive the requisite number of votes; and still the cry was "negro domination." Quite one half the white population of Arkansas must have gone for the a foresaid "radical" Constitution—two-thirds of all the voters being necessary—a fact that indicates a fearful state of things indeed; nevertheless very similar to that in the South generally. The opponents of reconstruction and the *Ku-Klux* fellows have labored hard to inculcate the belief that all or nearly all the whites are on one side and that the other is made up of negroes. That sort of thing has about ceased to be available capital.

THE Philadelphia *Post*, a rabid concern of recent birth, says if GRANT is not nominated on a negro suffrage platform, he will not be nominated at all. The *Post* belongs to the order of papers and men with whom the slightest grain of wisdom was not born, and who learn nothing as they grow in years. The result of the vote in Michigan last Monday, and in Ohio last fall, is wholly lost on them. Stop talking about white and black, leave color out of the account, gentlemen, and come squarely upon the only tenable ground, to-wit: that all who are qualified shall have the ballot.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us something to print, and says he hopes we will put it in "some vacant corner." We respectfully inform him and all other correspondents that there is no such thing as "a spare corner" in the COMMERCIAL, and furthermore, if a correspondence or article of any kind is only fit for such a place, it is not worth publishing at all.

PENDLETON AND GREENBACKS.

When it is known that in 1862 Mr. PENDLETON, who is now for an unlimited issue of greenbacks, contended that greenbacks were an unconstitutional issue, all will readily conclude that his present advocacy of them must be for some extraordinary purpose. In 1862 he said:

> "You send these notes out in the world stamped with treason's nullity. *You put on them the mark of Cain, and like Cain they go forth to be hunted vagabonds and fugitives on the earth.*"

Now the country has a right to know what Mr. PENDLETON means—what his friends mean—in insisting on putting out $2,000,000,000 of these "vagabonds and fugitives." We have no where seen from him the slightest intimation that he has changed his views as to the constitutionality of greenbacks. In the absence of an explanation from him we have a right to supply the one which is most simple and at the same time perfectly logical. It is Mr. PENDLETON's method of paying off the national debt. Having got the debt into greenbacks, which, with $2,000,000,000 of them out, will be worth about as much as so many last year's birds nests, the next step will be to repudiate them all. Such a plan of paying off the debt doubtless has many attractions with Mr. PENDLETON's supporters. At any rate he is the favorite of every repudiator in the land, and his greenback scheme is their method of getting rid of the debt.

SOME of the friends of the President do not scruple to say, that if found guilty he will attempt forcible resistance; and his plan of operation, as they say, will be to order GRANT to arrest Congress, or do some other outrageous act—which order, of course, he will not obey—and then direct HANCOCK to arrest GRANT; and that the two—JOHNSON and HANCOCK—will go ahead according to the circumstances and dictates of the hour. It is furthermore pretended that volunteers to support the President will swarm to the Capital in large numbers—from Maryland especially,—the army meanwhile being in the Indian country. It may be idle to repeat stuff like this; nevertheless it is what the President's friends are constantly indulging in. The use of HANCOCK's name in such a connection is an outrage. That officer has, it is true, gone to lengths in the support of the President which have surprised his admirers—though not perhaps so much those who know him well. But no one will believe, without some better evidence, that he can be used by ANDREW JOHNSON in such an utterly desperate scheme as this. It is true that the circumstances attending his transfer by the order of the President from New Orleans to Washington, his bearing toward GRANT, and the heartiness as well as impropriety, as an officer, with which he espouses the personal and political fortunes of ANDREW JOHNSON, are suspicious; but these are not

Ku-Klux Klan at Memphis—Startling Disclosures.

Much has been said in print of late concerning the mysterious organization known as the "Ku-Klux Klan," but little if any definite information has been obtained concerning its objects and purposes. The place of its origin, and the men who inaugurated it, left no doubt as to its treasonable character, but its ostensible aims were mere matters of conjecture. A few nights ago the police of Memphis, after having carefully watched the movements of the Klan in that city, and tracked them to their place of meeting, arrested some twenty of them. Each had upon his person a mask of black cloth, and in the pocket of one was found the constitution of the order. On the table in the center of the hall was found a human skull, which was used in initiating the members. The local papers publish the constitution in full, which provides that the organization shall be styled "the Supreme Cyclopean Council," to be officered by a Grand Cyclops, a Vice Grand, and a Secretary. The object is to protect the people of the South from the bands of robbers and murderers now preying upon them, even to the last resort—assassination. When a member is balloted for and elected, he is introduced for iniation, taking his position in the middle of the room—the masked and shrouded members standing with drawn daggers or other weapons pointed towards the candidate. Each member is then required to swear, in the hearing of the candidate, that should said candidate prove recreant to the order, he will kill him on the first safe opportunity, and make it his special duty to do so. The Grand Cyclops then administers the oath to the candidate, who swears that he will implicitly obey all orders of the Grand Cyclops, defend and protect his fellow members at all hazards, bear true allegiance to the South and her interests as interpreted by the Supreme Cyclopean Council, and eternal enmity to all Radicals and negroes, and to have no connection with them further than to "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." The above is the substance of the disclosures made by the arrests at Memphis, and whatever may be the ulterior purposes of the organization, it is certain that it bodes good to the people of the South, and will serve to keep alive the spirit of lawlessness, treason and murder which now prevails among those who participated in the rebellion against the Government. These cabals of conspirators should be broken up, either by the civil or military power, and the leaders punished.

American Inventions in France.

American inventors find it extremely difficult to obtain patents in France, as the people and even the Government of that nation are prone to pirate everything valuable originating in this country, if there is the slightest shadow or priority in the discoveries brought under its notice. An American correspondent, writing from Paris, cites the Gatling gun as a case in point. This gun, invented during the war by Dr. Gatling, of Indianapolis, and adopted by the War Department in 1867, as well as by several European Governments, was brought to the notice of the French authorities some three months since, by the inventor himself. Various experiments have been made with it, by the French, but neither the inventor nor any of his friends were allowed to witness them. The piece, strangely enough, is persistently called the "Noel" gun, and the semi-official journals have repeatedly questioned the authority of the invention. Dr. Gatling is wholly unable to account for this strange conduct, except upon the hypothesis that the French Government is determined to defraud him of the benefits of his discovery. This view was corroborated by a published statement of the fact that the *mitrailleuse* (as the gun is styled there), was to be furnished to the battalions of Chasseurs, thus showing that it has been approved and adopted. Dr. Gatling is not even given the credit of the invention, and it is claimed that as early as 1848 a French workman had invented a similar machine, which, after being exhibited a long time, was carried to America! Under such a flimsy and contemptible pretext as this, it would seem that Dr. Gatling is to be robbed of the reward of his genius. It is claimed for this gun that it is light and portable, has great range and accuracy, requires but three or four men to work it, can be fired at the rate of over three hundred shots a minute, and is the only gun in the world that can discharge a constant stream of balls.

A New Phase of the Tyng Case.

A new complication has arisen in the Tyng case. Mr. Effingham A. Nichols, one of the vesity of the church of the Holy Trinity, New York, and one of the counsel for the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., has written a letter addressed to Bishop Horatio Potter wherein he presents a "fatal irregularity" in the late proceedings. According to the *Protestant Churchman*,

> It demonstrates that in indorsing the sentence of the court he put himself in a position where he is not under the regular influences of law, wilfully and deliberately violated the canon of the Church which he belongs, "and has committed an "act which involves a breach of his consecration vows." If this view is correct, the Bishop is liable to presentment under Section 1, Canon 9, Title II. An "Abjuration of the Church" is found in Canon III, quoted below, but is to be found in the Constitution and Canons of the Church, and the "mental incapacity and disability" have there the very force which Bishop Potter claims for them. Nor does it make even stronger by Section 13, Canon 16, Title I, which treats "of Bishops absent temporarily from their Dioceses," and requires that in such cases the appointment of the Standing Committee as Ecclesiastical Authority, or the declining of that Authority by the Standing Committee, or "any Bishop . . . from exercising his functions himself, *or for the time assuming the Episcopate during* his absence from his Diocese." It will not and cannot be argued that it was "impracticable" for the Bishop to act in the present early stages of his trial. For the offense was committed on the 23d of March, and the trial was deferred until the 8th day of October. And it is beyond question that the Bishop was in constant and free communication with the authorities of his Diocese before and during the trial. To exercise his jurisdiction "when it was most easily practicable" is therefore only a foreshadowing of the "Admonition" which is solely responsible for the illegality of these proceedings.

Another complication of this case is likely to arise after the Lenten Season. It will be remembered that the Rev. Mr. Tyng gave notice that when this season shall have passed he would pay his respects to Bishop Potter and his party. What is thrown out in the above may foreshadow what was then meant. But according to report the Bishop contemplates a flank movement by causing Tyng's suspension from his rectory because of his persistent disregard of the canons in preaching in Methodist and other unauthorized places of worship.

A Demand that Should be Heeded.

A writer in the Philadelphia *North American* draws the attention of the citizens of that city—more especially the Republican party—to the importance of reform in the selection of nominees for office. He says truly that the time has come when party men even will not be badgered into the support of unfit men, or the purposes of unscrupulous leaders. He says that in that city, last fall, the prospect of a Republican victory there was suddenly overcast by the rejection of good men and the nomination of favorites of leaders, and not worthy of the party. The writers views are so sound that we quote them for local application:

> Since then this feeling has grown stronger, and the time must be fast approaching when the Republican element who does not see on the part of our people a resolute determination not to submit to the combinations of any political clique, or to be whipped into submission by party machinations and party bugbears, wielded by self-seeking and corrupt men. The great body of the Republican party demands that good men be nominated for municipal offices—men who have convictions and believe in our principles, and not demagogues, who, at the same time that they demand nominations for office, threaten that if they are not gratified they will divide our party, or league with their camp followers to the force of the enemy. It will not do merely to place reliable men at the head of the ticket. It must be thoroughly reliable from top out—nominating those whom our soldiers can rally under, recognizing the working classes by putting forward one of their own number, presenting for the legal profession one of unquestioned integrity, and indicating in its candidates distinct and positive Republican principles.

A Soldier's Advice to the President.

Thursday evening last—the anniversary of Lee's surrender to Grant—was celebrated by the central Grant Club, in New York, in an appropriate manner. General Sickles made the principal speech. It was eloquent and effective, like all his speeches, and concluded with the following reference to the impeachment trial:

> He would not, being a soldier, discuss the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused. The verdict would settle that question. But of this he was sure, that when the time arrived the question of succession would afterwards be discussed, that the office would not be turned over to the succession in an orderly and legal manner. He would advise the President to take warning from his past attempts to alienate Sherman and Thomas. (Great applause.) When the verdict should be given, the loyal millions, the army of 1865 which President Johnson reviewed in Washington, the army of 1861, the millions of brave and loyal men, would unite in enforcing it. As well might the Cherokees, the Seminoles and Mohicans return to claim the lands on the banks of the Susquehanna, or George the Third, arise to claim the colonies, as the old regime of Toucey, Buchanan and the others attempt to regain their lost ascendancy. (Repeated cheers.)

Walter Brown in a New Role.

We take the following from the Boston *Traveller* of Friday: The notorious Walter Brown, oarsman, billiard player, and what not, has again got into trouble. It seems that he entered into some kind of a partnership with Alyne, the "Wizard," and deposited with him one-half of a certain amount he was to put in as his share of the concern. Failing to put in the rest of the money, Allyne seized the deposit and refused to refund it to Brown. In revenge Brown attacked him as he was giving an oyster supper in Ipswich on Wednesday evening and pummelled him severely. For this Brown was arrested and fined thirty dollars; but he attacked Allyne again the next morning on the early train to Boston, and he has escaped arrest thus far.

IT is stated in a London letter that so stagnant is enterprise, that one of the large joint stock banks there refused the other day to take 5,000 pounds from a gentleman who did not happen to be one of its customers, as a deposit at 1½ per cent. interest per annum.

How to Go West.

As many thousands of people are expected to go West this Spring and Summer, Col. A. K. McClure has written for and published in the *Tribune* sundry wholesome suggestions to emigrants. Persons who wish to start early in the Spring for Northern Dakota or Montana should go by rail to Chicago, and thence to Sioux city, where they will find a regular line of steamers to take them to Fort Benton, and from thence coaches leave tri-weekly for Helena, Montana. This route is said to be safe, is one-half cheaper, and will not require more than fifteen days onger to reach Virginia city or Helena than by overland coach. Those who wish to visit Denver, Cheyenne, Salt Lake, Nevada or California are recommended not to start earlier than the middle of May, on account of bad roads. They should go by rail to Chicago, Omaha and Cheyenne, and from thence by the daily line of coaches that reaches into every part of the West and Northwest. The stage fare is twenty-five cents per mile, and meals cost one dollar and a half each. The fare on the Pacific Railroad is about ten cents per mile. Those who wish to reach Southern Colorado, New Mexico or Arizona should go by rail to St. Louis, and from thence to the Western terminus of the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railroad, (about two hundred and fifty miles East of Denver), where they can take coaches to every prominent point West and Southwest. By the Cheyenne route Denver can be reached from New York in five days, and by the St. Louis and Smoky Hill route in five days.

Persons traveling to the mountain territories for pleasure should start about the 1st of June and go by Cheyenne to Denver, from which point they can reach the leading mining regions of Colorado in a day by coach. From here they should go by coach to Salt Lake and from thence to Montana or Idaho by stage, and return by boat from Fort Benton to Sioux City, where they are connected with the East by railroads. Summer clothing is not wanted; flannels should be worn next the skin, and woolen socks, woolen clothing, stout boots, a good overcoat and a pair of California blankets are indispensable to comfort, as the evenings are quite cold. Ladies should have good winter clothing, a heavy water-proof cloak, a quilted hood, and as few toilet articles as possible. Every tourist should be well provided with fire arms—a brace of revolvers and a Henry rifle—to meet danger should it arise.

WHEN Mr. Buchanan was our Minister at the British Court he was considerably troubled about what costume to adopt for a court dress. In his bewilderment a suggestion was made to him, which he describe as follows:

> "It was then suggested to me, *from a quarter which I do not feel at liberty to mention*, that I might assume the civil dress worn by General Washington, but after examining Stewart's portrait at the house of a friend, I came to the conclusion that it would not be proper for me to adopt this costume. I observed: 'Fashions had so changed since the days of Washington that if I were to put on his dress and appear at a levee as the chief magistrate of my own country at one of his receptions I should render myself a subject of ridicule for life. Besides it would be considered presumption in me to affect the style of dress of the Father of his Country.' It was in consequence of my objections that Parliament opened."

The *Nation* suggests that Mr. Buchanan discarded the suggestion too hastily. It is not too late, continues that paper, "for some of our diplomatists abroad to take it up, and if any prominent one will do so, and will present himself at any public ceremonial in Europe dressed out in imitation of 'the Father of his Country,' we think we can safely promise that there are plenty of his fellow-citizens who will not allow either distance or expense to prevent them from being there to see. There are some sights which no man laying claim to cultivation or knowledge of the world can afford to miss, and this would certainly be one of them."

THE proceedings before some of the courts of New York city growing out of the Vanderbilt-Drew war are a public scandal. It is more than intimated that some of the Judges are as much in the interest of one or the other of the parties, as a large number of the members of the Legislature are known to be for the pay, and the *Sun* employs the epithet "infamous" to express its detestation for the acts of certain Judges—or a certain Judge—before whom proceedings were had last week. The *Sun* goes on to say:

> Italy has long been celebrated for her brigands. New York promises to attain an equally infamous distinction. Between the two, we believe that Judges are a great deal in the dangerous class. Faithless of property in the state of New York to-day as in the days of Verres and Tiberius, certain peculiar characteristics many of the brigands must be superior to some of the Judges. Both require a certain degree of courage to commit a robbery on the highway, while the veriest coward undoing can perpetrate as great an act of villainy. If he happens to be seated on the bench.

THE managers of the Gettysburg Asylum swindle, in New York, who until very lately have kept up imposing appearances at an expensive rate, have suddenly and entirely disappeared from sight, and "To Let" adorns the place where so lately a confiding public applied for chances in the lottery in which every ticket holder would draw the highest prize. The 23d of April was the day fixed for the drawing. Some thousands have been felicitating themselves over the prospect of becoming the possessor of the $100,000 cash prize. Of course the farce had to end, and the managers have taken time by the forelock. The police authorities, of whom many inquiries are made, are powerless to give satisfactory answer, for so suddenly and completely did the Gettysburg Asylum Scheme disappear from public view that even the sharp-eyed detectives have failed to trace it to its retirement.

WHEN the returns of the Connecticut election came in, we said it would be found when the truth was known, that the election of a Democratic Governor was owing to fraudulent voters imported from New York, and ground out by the naturalization mills, and that the principal cities of the State were the field where the Democrats carried on their operations. In proof of this we quote the following from the Hartford *Courant*:

> It is the fact that a large number of lawful citizens of the State, No sane and honest man familiar with political statistics believes that the lawful voters of Hartford city, as shown by the last census, are 3,000 in English. The two capital cities give 2,916 for the Democratic candidate. Without them the State would be Republican by at least 1,300. Wherever vice, ignorance and bribery have congregated, there are the cities our borders or. In the large cities the best facilities are afforded for colonization and fraud; there the Democratic party has made its gains. The fraud in New Haven is most shameless.

THE Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat* makes this observation: "If preachers were entirely relieved of the time-honored obligation to keep free hotels for every vagabond book-peddler, religious society 'agent,' itinerant missionary and other dignified object of charity, it would not be hazardous to say that, generally speaking, they are paid enough." Perhaps there is force in the remark. A preacher friend of ours, who has been keeping a "free hotel" for some time, has escaped into the country, where few vagabond book-peddlers and religious society agents" will be likely to find him. When he reports the result, we shall know better concerning the truth of our contemporary's remark.

IN his letter to the Earl of Dartmouth, Mr. Disraeli says in effect that England is just now experiencing a political crisis, the issue of which is likely to prove dangerous to the cause of civil and religious liberty and menacing to the Queen's authority. During the progress of the debate he closed his speech in defense of the position of the government by stating that a "powerful party" was operating to the peril of the crown, and designated the party as made up of "Papists and ritualists." The crisis through which England is passing is tersely act forth in these words of the Premier.

IT is asserted that the Pope of Rome and his counsellors are giving "favorable consideration" to the proposition of the overtures that have been made to him, to abandon his temporal dominions altogether and remove the seat of his spiritual government to the United States. What authority there is for this, we are not aware; but the New York *Sun* makes the statement, and adds the following:

> The removal of the seat of the Papacy, therefore, to this country, is no visionary chimera, but a project having substantial merit. It is eminent, of course, affects so many and such complicated interests, that it cannot be expected to take place immediately; but it is one of those possible and not improbable events which a close observer of the course of history may well take into account.

JOHN DEVLIN, the Brooklyn member of the whisky ring, and for defrauding the revenue last week sent to the Albany Penitentiary for two years, is worth two million dollars. His transition from woodcock and cushioned chairs to a shoemaker's bench and corn meal mixed with New Orleans molasses has been rather sudden. Devlin intended to run for Congress next fall, but previous engagements will not permit him to do so. It is hoped that his shaved head will prove a warning to rich rascals in general.

MR. GREELEY in an account of his farming speaks of his particular share as follows: "If I linger proudly among my trees, consider that here most of my farm-work has been done, and here my profit has been realized in the shape of health and vigor. When I am asked the usual question: 'How has your farming paid?' I can truthfully answer that *my* part of it has paid splendidly, being all income and no outgo—and who can show a better balance-sheet than *that*?"

MR. GLENN, the member of the New York Legislature who charged that Vanderbilt bought the report in his favor and the votes whereby it was adopted, and that committees are in the habit of selling reports, has not backed out. He is aged and infirm, and having spent a week at his home, has returned to the work of making his charges good.

Ritualist's Observance of Good Friday.

The services at St. Albans (Ritualistic) Chapel, New York, on Good Friday, were of a novel, costly and impressive character. The chancel, pulpit and lectern were draped in black, and the altar covered with sable trimmed with silver fringe. In front of the altar was a representation of a crown of thorns, having in the center three nails typical of those with which our Redeemer was nailed to the cross. The morning service was conducted by Rev. Fathers Morrill and Noyes, the former habited in a black chasuble fringed with silver The *Tribune* says:

> At 12:30 o'clock a service entitled the "Three Hours' Agony" was celebrated here (for the first time in any Episcopal church in America), which is a very similar to a service bearing the same title that is usually celebrated in Catholic countries on Good Friday. The Rev. Father Morrill and his party, preceded by acolytes and grand cr orisers, entered the church from the vestry in processional order, the clergymen were vested in surplice and "stole" the latter being of sable color, and the acolytes in black cassocks, had a cross of silver lace on either end. Each of the clergymen wore on his head the *berretta*, or small black cap usually worn by Catholic priests. The Rev. Father Morrill ascended the pulpit, and after making the sign of the cross, as did also each of the worshippers, he commenced the service. This is founded on the last seven words or sayings pronounced by our Savior on the cross. On each of these a short sermon and exhortation is given, and a hymn suitable to the subject sung by the choristers. The officiating clergyman, as well as the congregation being on kneeled knees, and his face to the altar, the following a prayer is recited: "O, Savior of the World, who by thy cross and holy passion hast redeemed us, save us and help us, we beseech Thee, O Lord." The "Our Father" is then recited by all in unison, and a prayer appropriate to the word or saying respecting which the short sermon was preached is then said, after which a few minutes are spent in silent meditation, all being still in a posture of adoration, and the last "word" is read. These are the words: 1. "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." 2. "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." 3 "Woman, behold thy son." 4. "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me." 5. "I am thirsty." 6. "It is finished." 7. "Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit." It was noticeable that the Virgin Mary was not alluded to by the officiating clergyman she was always spoken of as the "Blessed Virgin" or as the "Holy Mother of God." Whenever the name of our Savior was pronounced, all reverently inclined their heads, and on passing before the front of the altar, either by clergymen, choristers, or laymen, the same mark of reverence was shown.

Ohio and the Vice Presidency.

The Cleveland *Leader* says the resolutions instructing the Ohio delegates to Chicago to vote for Mr. Wade for Vice President, applies only to the four delegates at large, the remaining delegates being selected by the districts separately, and instructed by the conventions nominating them. The *Leader* adds the following:

> The resolution instructing the delegates at large to vote for Hon. Wade was introduced in the committee, and it was only upon the assertion of Mr. Wade's friends to the effect that they wanted the resolution incorporated in the platform, not for the purpose of having him nominated, but for the purpose of endorsing his course in Congress, that it was finally adopted by the committee by a small majority. These are the facts in the case.

THE following table, showing the number of Presidential Electors to which each State is entitled, will be useful for reference:

STATES REPRESENTED IN CONGRESS.

California	5	Nebraska	3
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	5
Delaware	3	New Jersey	7
Illinois	16	New York	35
Indiana	13	North Carolina	9
Iowa	8	Ohio	21
Kansas	3	Oregon	3
Kentucky	11	Pennsylvania	26
Maine	7	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	7	Tennessee	10
Massachusetts	12	Vermont	5
Michigan	8	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	8
Missouri	11		
			247

STATES NOT REPRESENTED IN CONGRESS.

Alabama	8	Mississippi	7
Arkansas	5	North Carolina	9
Florida	3	South Carolina	6
Georgia	9	Texas	8
Louisiana	7	Virginia	10
			79
Whole number			326